

Day : Wednesday

Date: 7/14/2004

Time: 11:31:02

**PALM INTRANET****Inventor Name Search Result**

Your Search was:

Last Name = WATANABE

First Name = TAKUYA

| Application# | Patent# | Status | Date Filed | Title | Inventor Name 41 |
|-----------------|------------|--------|------------|--|------------------|
| <u>10839643</u> | Not Issued | 019 | 05/05/2004 | THIN FILM TRANSISTOR DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10806780</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 03/23/2004 | DISPLAY DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10771417</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 02/05/2004 | NOVEL G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, DNA AND ITS LIGAND | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10745419</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 12/22/2003 | THIN FILM TRANSISTOR, ITS MANUFACTURE METHOD AND DISPLAY DEVICE | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10719587</u> | Not Issued | 020 | 11/21/2003 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, ITS DNA AND LIGAND THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10467019</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 08/01/2003 | NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10389914</u> | Not Issued | 041 | 03/18/2003 | FIXING STRUCTURE | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10344381</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 02/06/2003 | USES OF POLYPEPTIDES | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10333192</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 09/29/2003 | NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10325603</u> | Not Issued | 041 | 12/19/2002 | THIN FILM TRANSISTOR DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10311019</u> | Not | 030 | 12/11/2003 | LIGAND TO GPR8 AND DNA | WATANABE, |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----|------------|--|------------------|
| | Issued | | | THEREOF | TAKUYA |
| <u>10192075</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 07/11/2002 | PREVENTIVE, ALLEVIATIVE OR REMEDY FOR HYPERTENSION | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10107057</u> | 6580406 | 150 | 03/28/2002 | POWER CONTROLLING CIRCUIT IN PLASMA DISPLAY UNIT AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING POWER IN THE SAME | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10070334</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 07/12/2002 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10070241</u> | Not Issued | 071 | 02/27/2002 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>10070240</u> | Not Issued | 061 | 02/27/2002 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09927360</u> | 6707442 | 150 | 08/13/2001 | DRIVING APPARATUS AND DRIVING METHOD OF LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY APPARATUS | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09913770</u> | Not Issued | 071 | 08/17/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09901909</u> | 6458392 | 150 | 07/11/2001 | PREVENTIVE, ALLEVIATIVE OR REMEDY FOR HYPERTENSION | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09868010</u> | Not Issued | 164 | 06/11/2001 | G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09831758</u> | Not Issued | 161 | 05/11/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN ITS DNA AND LIGAND THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09830707</u> | Not Issued | 161 | 08/17/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09830428</u> | 6699965 | 150 | 04/26/2001 | PEPTIDES THAT ACTIVATE THE G-PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, OT7T175 | WATANABE, TAKUYA |

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|-----------------|----------------|-----|------------|--|------------------|
| <u>09806924</u> | Not Issued | 161 | 05/07/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09806258</u> | Not Issued | 161 | 03/28/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND IT'S DNA | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09799695</u> | <u>6502829</u> | 150 | 03/07/2001 | GASKET-SQUEEZE CONSTRUCTION | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09787879</u> | Not Issued | 061 | 03/22/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09739789</u> | Not Issued | 083 | 12/20/2000 | PLASMA DISPLAY PANEL DRIVE APPARATUS AND DRIVE METHOD | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09713890</u> | <u>6376861</u> | 150 | 11/16/2000 | THIN FILM TRANSISTOR AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09477059</u> | <u>6255706</u> | 150 | 01/03/2000 | THIN FILM TRANSISTOR AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SAME | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09380593</u> | <u>6287624</u> | 150 | 09/13/1999 | FOODS CONTAINING FAT OR OIL | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09176102</u> | <u>6236393</u> | 150 | 10/21/1998 | INTERFACE CIRCUIT AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DRIVING CIRCUIT | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09173001</u> | <u>6340961</u> | 150 | 10/15/1998 | METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING MOVING IMAGES WHILE CORRECTING FALSE MOVING IMAGE CONTOURS | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>09149128</u> | <u>5994717</u> | 150 | 09/08/1998 | THIN-FILM TRANSISTOR AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING SAME AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>08766725</u> | <u>5801147</u> | 150 | 12/13/1996 | POLYPEPTIDES AND USE THEREOF | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>08749675</u> | <u>5846855</u> | 150 | 11/15/1996 | THIN-FILM TRANSISTOR AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING SAME AND LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE | WATANABE, TAKUYA |
| <u>07932455</u> | <u>5623050</u> | 150 | 08/18/1992 | STABLE POLYPEPTIDES | WATANABE, |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----|------------|---|----------------------|
| | | | | HAVING C-AMP PRODUCTION ENHANCING ACTIVITY AND THE USE THEREOF | TAKUYA |
| <u>07912486</u> | <u>5340977</u> | 150 | 07/13/1992 | SOLID-STATE IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE | WATANABE , TAKUYA |
| <u>07732059</u> | <u>5208320</u> | 150 | 07/18/1991 | A NOVEL POLYPEPTIDE HAVING C-AMP-PRODUCING ACTIVITY | WATANABE , TAKUYA |
| <u>07318638</u> | <u>4876219</u> | 250 | 03/03/1989 | METHOD OF FORMING A HETEROEPITAXIAL SEMICONDUCTOR THIN FILM USING AMORPHOUS BUFFER LAYERS | WATANABE , TAKUYA |
| <u>07026900</u> | <u>4804560</u> | 150 | 03/17/1987 | METHOD OF SELECTIVELY DEPOSITING TUNGSTEN UPON A SEMICONDUCTOR SUBSTRATE | WATANABE , TAKUYA |

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor

| Last Name | First Name |
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| <input type="text" value="WATANABE"/> | <input type="text" value="TAKUYA"/> |

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Day : Wednesday

Date: 7/14/2004

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**PALM INTRANET****Inventor Name Search Result**

Your Search was:

Last Name = TERA0

First Name = YASUKO

| Application# | Patent# | Status | Date Filed | Title | Inventor Name 15 |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|------------|--|------------------|
| <u>10771417</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 02/05/2004 | NOVEL G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, DNA AND ITS LIGAND | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>10719587</u> | Not Issued | 020 | 11/21/2003 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, ITS DNA AND LIGAND THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>10467019</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 08/01/2003 | NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>10433561</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 05/30/2003 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEINS AND DNAS THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>10362504</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 05/29/2003 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>10333192</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 09/29/2003 | NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>10296294</u> | Not Issued | 030 | 11/21/2002 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>10070240</u> | Not Issued | 061 | 02/27/2002 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>09913770</u> | Not Issued | 071 | 08/17/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>09831758</u> | Not Issued | 161 | 05/11/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN ITS DNA AND LIGAND THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>09830707</u> | Not Issued | 161 | 08/17/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>09830428</u> | <u>6699965</u> | 150 | 04/26/2001 | PEPTIDES THAT ACTIVATE | TERAO, YASUKO |

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|-----------------|---------------|-----|------------|--|---------------|
| | | | | THE G-PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, OT7T175 | |
| <u>09806924</u> | Not Issued | 161 | 05/07/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>09806258</u> | Not Issued | 161 | 03/28/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND IT'S DNA | TERAO, YASUKO |
| <u>09787879</u> | Not Issued | 061 | 03/22/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | TERAO, YASUKO |

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

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Day : Wednesday

Date: 7/14/2004

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**PALM INTRANET****Inventor Name Search Result**

Your Search was:

Last Name = SHINTANI

First Name = YASUKO

| Application# | Patent# | Status | Date Filed | Title | Inventor Name 1 |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|------------|--|------------------|
| <u>09913770</u> | Not Issued | 071 | 08/17/2001 | NOVEL G PROTEIN- COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF | SHINTANI, YASUKO |

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

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L1 18 HSLT

=> dup rem l1

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1

L2 6 DUP REM L1 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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FILE 'MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:53:29 ON 14 JUL
2004

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L2 6 DUP REM L1 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L2 ANSWER 1 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

DUPLICATE 1

TI Gene expression in Escherichia coli biofilms.

AB DNA microarrays were used to study the gene expression profile of Escherichia coli JM109 and K12 biofilms. Both glass wool in shake flasks and mild steel 1010 plates in continuous reactors were used to create the biofilms. For the biofilms grown on glass wool, 22 genes were induced significantly ($p < 0.05$) compared to suspension cells, including several genes for the stress response (hslS, hslT, hha, and soxS), type I fimbriae (fimG), metabolism (metK), and 11 genes of unknown function (ybaJ, ychM, yefM, ygfA, b1060, b1112, b2377, b3022, b1373, b1601, and b0836). The DNA microarray results were corroborated with RNA dot blotting. For the biofilm grown on mild steel plates, the DNA microarray data showed that, at a specific growth rate of 0.05/h, the mature biofilm after 5 days in the continuous reactors did not exhibit differential gene expression compared to suspension cells although genes were induced at 0.03/h. The present study suggests that biofilm gene expression is strongly associated with environmental conditions and that stress genes are involved in E. coli JM109 biofilm formation. Copyright 2004 Springer-Verlag

AU Ren D; Bedzyk L A; Thomas S M; Ye R W; Wood T K

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Retention of nutritional quality of soybean during extrusion cooking.

AB Trypsin inhibitor (TI) is one of the major anti-nutritional components of soybean and must be inactivated before its protein content can be safely and efficiently utilized for food and feed purposes. However, retention of the protein quality is also a prime consideration while inactivating TI. This research was conducted to study the effect of extrusion process conditions (temperature, screw speed and moisture content) on trypsin inhibitor activity (TIA) and nitrogen solubility index (NSI) and to develop a model for prediction of TI inactivation during extrusion cooking based on its reaction kinetics. A laboratory size single screw extruder was used for extrusion cooking of full-fat soybean implementing a (4X4X4)X2 full factorial design. TIA was measured using a standard procedure and NSI by AACC procedure. The reaction rate constant for loss of TIA was calculated based on its activation energy from literature and experimental TIA data. The statistical models correlating product temperature with operating conditions and activation energy were combined with mathematical equations for predicting TIA during the cooking process. TIA and NSI of the soybean (William 82 variety) were found to be 47.0 TIU mg⁻¹ and 78% respectively. Trypsin inhibitor inactivation ranged from 90% of that of raw soybean at low screw speed (75 rpm) and high barrel temperature (170degreeC) (LSHT) to 50% for higher screw speed (150 rpm) and low barrel temperature (140degreeC) (HSLT). Reduction in NSI for similar extrusion conditions ranged from 95% at LSHT to 50% at HSLT of that of raw soybeans. Variations between predicted and measured TIA values were less than 1% for the given conditions. Results indicated that reduction in TIA and NSI occurred mainly in the compression and metering sections of the extruder and that they paralleled each other, thereby making it difficult to retain high NSI while inactivating TI. However, the efficiency of extrusion cooking for TI inactivation has been proved. The model can be used for determining optimum conditions for extrusion cooking of soybean for food and feed purposes.

AU Khan, M.; Huff, H. E.; Hsieh, F. [Reprint Author]; Grebing, S.; Porter, J.; Li, Y.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN

DUPLICATE 2

TI Evolutionary changes in heat-inducible gene expression in lines of Escherichia coli adapted to high temperature.

AB The involvement of heat-inducible genes, including the heat-shock genes, in the acute response to temperature stress is well established. However, their importance in genetic adaptation to long-term temperature stress is less clear. Here we use high-density arrays to examine changes in expression for 35 heat-inducible genes in three independent lines of Escherichia coli that evolved at high temperature (41.5 degrees C) for 2,000 generations. These lines exhibited significant changes in heat-inducible gene expression relative to their ancestor, including parallel changes in fkpA, gapA, and hslT. As a group, the heat-inducible genes were significantly more likely than noncandidate genes to have evolved changes in expression. Genes encoding molecular chaperones and ATP-dependent proteases, key components of the cytoplasmic stress response, exhibit relatively little expression change; whereas genes with periplasmic functions exhibit significant expression changes suggesting a key role for the extracytoplasmic stress response in the adaptation to high temperature. Following acclimation at 41.5 degrees C, two of the three lines exhibited significantly improved survival at 50 degrees C, indicating changes in inducible thermotolerance. Thus evolution at high temperature led to significant changes at the molecular level in heat-inducible gene expression and at the organismal level in inducible thermotolerance and fitness.

AU Riehle Michelle M; Bennett Albert F; Lenski Richard E; Long Anthony D

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 6 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
 TI DEFECTS IN PLASTICALLY DEFORMED SEMICONDUCTORS STUDIED BY
 POSITRON-ANNIHILATION - SILICON AND GERMANIUM
 AB This paper is concerned with positron-annihilation studies in floating-zone silicon, which has been plastically deformed under high-stress and low-temperature conditions (HSLT). Positron lifetime spectra were decomposed into three components by means of the trapping model. Two defect-related lifetimes were found to be constant ($\tau_2 = 300$ ps and $\tau_3 = 590$ ps); they are constant during annealing. They are attributed to positron capture and annihilation by dislocation states (τ_2) and microvoids (τ_3). The microvoids (vacancy clusters) consist of at least ten vacancies. According to the model of diffusion-limited positron trapping, an upper limit of the microvoid concentrations is estimated. A pronounced increase of the microvoid-related trapping rate was observed after 600-degrees-C annealing of samples macroscopically deformed in the HSLT step. The positron capture to dislocations is also described as diffusion limited and the dislocation densities obtained agree satisfactorily with densities measured by transmission electron microscopy. Nonconservative dislocation motion and relaxation (jog dragging) during annealing is proposed as an efficient vacancy-generation process. Similar clustering effects were observed for HSLT-deformed high-purity germanium at appropriately lower temperatures. The characteristic defect-related positron lifetimes in Ge are determined to be $\tau_2 = 325$ ps and $\tau_3 = 520$ ps for dislocations and microvoids, respectively.

AU KRAUSEREBERG R (Reprint); BROHL M; LEIPNER H S; DROST T; POLITY A; BEYER U; ALEXANDER H

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
 TI Sequence analysis of four new heat-shock genes constituting the hslTS/ibpAB and hslVU operons in Escherichia coli.
 AB Sequences of four new heat-shock (HS) genes of Escherichia coli organized into two operons were determined. The operon at 83 min specifies two proteins of 15.8 kDa (HslT) and 16.1 kDa (HslS), which are identical to IbpA and IbpB, respectively. Expression of mRNA from a sigma 32-dependent promoter of the hslTS/ibpAB operon is stimulated 30-75-fold upon temperature upshift. The transcription start point (tsp) is located at a G, 96 bp upstream from the AUG start codon of hslT /ibpA. The deduced amino acid sequences of HslT/IbpA and HslS/IbpB are 48% identical to each other and were found to be remotely related to the chloroplast low-molecular-weight HS protein, which is highly conserved among plants. The second hs operon is much less actively stimulated by temperature upshift, although it has a hs promoter that perfectly matches the consensus of promoters recognized by sigma 32. Located at 88.9 min, the hslVU operon specifies proteins of 19.1 kDa (HslV) and 49.6 kDa (HslU). Multiple tsp were found in this operon. HslV is remotely related to the eukaryotic proteasome proteins, and HslU is very similar to a Pasteurella haemolytica protein of unknown function. Both HslU and the P. haemolytica protein share a ATP/GTP-binding motif near their N-termini. The two operons described here are transcribed counterclockwise on the standard genetic map.

AU Chuang S E; Burland V; Plunkett G 3rd; Daniels D L; Blattner F R

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
 TI The relationship between antidiuretic hormone and plasma or urine osmolalities during water restriction test and hypertonic saline loading test in normal children--a change in the apparent tubular response to AVP during these two tests.
 AB We present here the results of water restriction test (WRT) and hypertonic saline loading test (HSLT) in normal children. Maximal urine osmolality during WRT ($W-U_{max}$; 1040 ± 154 mOsm/kg) may be age-dependent ($W-U_{max} = 812 + 23 \cdot \text{age}$, $r = 0.52$, $p < 0.05$), although maximal arginine vasopressin (AVP) levels during WRT did not show any correlation with age. The relationship

between plasma osmolality (Posm) and AVP during **HSLT** in children (AVP = 0.31* (Posm-277)) was similar to that in normal adults. A plateau urine osmolality during **HSLT** (H-Umax) was 713 +/- 109 mOsm/kg. It did not increase with age. AVP levels 3 h after the infusion did not correlate with age. Minimal AVP and Posm values (about 6 pg/ml, 295 mOsm/kg, respectively) for creating H-Umax apparently existed during **HSLT**. The minimal AVP value (about 6 pg/ml) for H-Umax (during **HSLT**) was higher than the AVP levels (2.41 +/- 1.37 pg/ml) at W-Umax (during WRT). W-Umax (1040 +/- 154 mOsm/kg) was significantly higher than H-Umax (713 +/- 109 mOsm/kg). Judging from the above comparison of AVP and Uosm (W, H-Umax) at the plateau state of WRT and **HSLT** in normal children, a change in the apparent tubular response to AVP may be one of the important factors to maintain circulatory volume (CV).

AU Hasegawa Y

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| L Number | Hits | Search Text | DB | Time stamp |
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| 1 | 62 | watanabe-takuya.in. or terao-yasuko.in. or shintani-yasuko.in. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT | 2004/07/14 11:46 |
| 4 | 15 | hSLT | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT | 2004/07/14 11:47 |

East Search 14 July 2004

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---|
| US 20040086941 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040506 | Method for screening mch receptor antagonist/agonist 435/7.1 514/12 |
| US 20040009485 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040115 | Cellular arrays for the identification of altered gene expression 435/6 702/20 |
| US 20040002094 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040101 | Method for high-density microarray mediated gene expression profiling 435/6 |
| US 20030219736 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20031127 | Cellular arrays for the identification of altered gene expression 435/6 435/471 |
| US 20020041816 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20020411 | Hydraulic motor having multiple speed ratio capability 418/61.3 |
| US 6716582 B2 | USPAT | 20040406 | Cellular arrays for the identification of altered gene expression 435/6 435/29 |
| US 6679691 B1 | USPAT | 20040120 | Anti cavitation system for two-speed motors 418/61.3 418/1 |
| US 6607885 B1 | USPAT | 20030819 | Method for high-density microarray medicated gene expression profiling 435/6 435/252.31; 435/252.32; 435/252.33; 435/252.34; 435/252.5; 435/5; 435/91.1; 435/91.2; 536/23.1; 536/24.3; 536/24.32; 536/24.33 |
| US 6544018 B2 | USPAT | 20030408 | Hydraulic motor having multiple speed ratio capability 418/61.3 418/60 |
| US 5613454 A | USPAT | 19970325 | Vacuum latching throat plate with a vacuum generating apparatus 112/260 112/287; 112/288; 112/DIG.1 |
| US 5159874 A | USPAT | 19921103 | Aligning device for sleeve 112/470.03 112/272; 112/306; 112/320; 112/470.05; 112/470.07; 112/475.03; 112/475.07 |
| US 4715798 A | USPAT | 19871229 | Two-speed valve-in star motor 418/57 418/133; 418/186; 418/61.3 |
| US 3873817 A | USPAT | 19750325 | On-line monitoring of steam turbine performance 700/287 376/211; 376/217; 376/245; 376/259 |
| EP 276680 A2 A2, A3, B1 EPO | | 19880803 | Two-speed valve in-star motor. |
| EP 1184573 A A2, A3 DERWENT | | 20020306 | Hydraulic motor with multiple speed ratio capability has gerotor gear set serving as fluid displacement mechanism |

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|-------------------|----------|----------|--|
| US 20040132073 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040708 | Novel G protein-coupled receptor protein, its DNA and ligand thereof 435/6 435/320.1; 435/325; 435/69.1; 530/350; 536/23.5 |
| US 20040101956 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040527 | Novel g protein-coupled receptor protein 435/320.1 435/325; 435/69.1; 435/7.1; 514/12; 530/350 |
| US 20040077535 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040422 | Novel physiologically active peptide and use thereof 514/12 435/320.1; 435/325; 435/69.1; 530/350; 530/388.1; 536/23.5 |
| US 20040053826 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040318 | Uses of polypeptides 514/12 514/44 |
| US 20040048314 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040311 | Novel physiologically active peptide and use thereof 435/7.1 530/387.1 |
| US 20040029224 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040212 | Novel g protein-coupled receptor protein and dna thereof 435/69.1 435/320.1; 435/325; 435/7.1; 530/350; 530/388.22; 536/23.5 |
| US 20040029178 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20040212 | Novel g protein-coupled receptor proteins and dnas thereof 435/7.1 435/320.1; 435/325; 435/69.1; 530/350; 530/388.22; 536/23.5 |
| US 20030178424 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20030925 | Fixing structure 220/200 |
| US 20030153110 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20030814 | Thin film transistor substrate and method of manufacturing the same 438/30 257/59; 257/E21.703; 257/E27.111; 438/151; 438/154 |
| US 20030151049 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20030814 | Thin film transistor device and method of manufacturing the same 257/59 257/72; 438/149; 438/48 |
| US 20020192317 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20021219 | Preventive, alleviative or remedy for hypertension 424/776 514/263.31 |
| US 20020140640 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20021003 | Power controlling circuit in plasma display unit and method of controlling power in the same 345/63 |
| US 20020041274 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20020411 | Driving apparatus and driving method of liquid crystal display apparatus 345/204 |
| US 20020022062 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20020221 | Preventive, alleviative or remedy for hypertension 424/776 |
| US 20020003542 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20020110 | METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING MOVING IMAGES |

WHILE CORRECTING FALSE MOVING IMAGE CONTOURS

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| US 20010024019 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20010927 | 345/581 Gasket-squeeze construction 277/594 |
| US 20010005188 A1 | US-PGPUB | 20010628 | Plasma display panel drive apparatus and drive method 345/60 345/77 |
| US 6707442 B2 | USPAT | 20040316 | Driving apparatus and driving method of liquid crystal display apparatus 345/100 345/96 |
| US 6699965 B1 | USPAT | 20040302 | Peptides that activate the G-protein coupled receptor protein, 0T7T175 530/300 530/326; 530/327; 530/328 |
| US 6580406 B2 | USPAT | 20030617 | Power controlling circuit in plasma display unit and method of controlling power in the same 345/63 315/169.3 |
| US 6502829 B2 | USPAT | 20030107 | Gasket-squeeze construction 277/593 277/598 |
| US 6458392 B1 | USPAT | 20021001 | Preventive, alleviative or remedy for hypertension 424/776 424/725; 426/629 |
| US 6376861 B1 | USPAT | 20020423 | Thin film transistor and method for fabricating the same 257/59 257/350; 257/412; 257/72; 257/762; 257/763; 257/764; 257/765; 257/E21.19; 257/E21.703; 257/E27.111; 257/E29.147; 257/E29.151; 438/155 |
| US 6340961 B1 | USPAT | 20020122 | Method and apparatus for displaying moving images while correcting false moving image contours 345/63 84/690; 84/88; 84/89; 84/90 |
| US 6287624 B1 | USPAT | 20010911 | Foods containing fat or oil 426/601 426/602; 426/611 |
| US 6255706 B1 | USPAT | 20010703 | Thin film transistor and method of manufacturing same 257/412 257/350; 257/59; 257/72; 257/905; 257/E29.147; 257/E29.291; 438/155; 438/162 |
| US 6236393 B1 | USPAT | 20010522 | Interface circuit and liquid crystal driving circuit 345/211 345/204; 345/98 |
| US 5994717 A | USPAT | 19991130 | Thin-film transistor and method for fabricating same and liquid crystal display device |

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| US 5846855 A | USPAT | 19981208 | 257/59 257/350; 257/61; 257/66; 257/72; 257/E21.414; 257/E29.117; 257/E29.299 |
| | | | Thin-film transistor and method for fabricating same and liquid crystal display device |
| US 5801147 A | USPAT | 19980901 | 438/158 257/E21.414; 257/E29.117; 257/E29.299; 438/159 |
| | | | Polypeptides and use thereof |
| US 5623050 A | USPAT | 19970422 | 514/12 530/324; 530/326 |
| | | | Stable polypeptides having c-AMP production enhancing activity and the use thereof |
| US 5340977 A | USPAT | 19940823 | 530/324 530/326 |
| | | | Solid-state image pickup device |
| | | | 250/208.1 257/222; 257/234; 257/241; 257/E27.159; 348/282; 348/283 |
| US 5208320 A | USPAT | 19930504 | Polypeptide having c-AMP-producing activity |
| | | | 530/324 530/325; 530/326 |
| US 4876219 A | USPAT | 19891024 | Method of forming a heteroepitaxial semiconductor thin film using amorphous buffer layers |
| | | | 117/90 117/104; 117/105; 117/106; 117/953; 117/954; 148/DIG.154; 148/DIG.169; 148/DIG.25; 148/DIG.72; 148/DIG.97; 257/190; 257/63; 257/646; 257/E21.112; 257/E21.125; 438/483; 438/933 |
| US 4804560 A | USPAT | 19890214 | Method of selectively depositing tungsten upon a semiconductor substrate |
| | | | 438/675 257/E21.171; 257/E21.295; 257/E21.586; 427/125; 427/253; 427/255.21; 427/255.392; 438/629; 438/680 |
| EP 1357129 A2 | EPO | 20031029 | NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF |
| EP 1344823 A1 | EPO | 20030917 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEINS AND DNAS |
| EP 1308513 A1 | EPO | 20030507 | USE OF POLYPEPTIDE |
| EP 1302542 A1 | EPO | 20030416 | NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF |
| EP 1293567 A1 | EPO | 20030319 | LIGAND TO GPR8 AND DNA THEREOF |
| EP 1273658 A1 | EPO | 20030108 | NOVEL PROTEIN, DNA THEREOF AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME |

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| EP 1262190 A1 | EPO | 20021204 | RFRP-CONTAINING PROLACTIN SECRETION REGULATORY AGENT |
| WO 2072816 A1 | EPO | 20020919 | NOVEL MOUSE TYPE KISS-1 RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA THEREOF |
| WO 2062944 A2 | EPO | 20020815 | NOVEL PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE PEPTIDE AND USE THEREOF |
| EP 1207201 A1 THEREOF | EPO | 20020522 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA |
| EP 1207198 A1 THEREOF | EPO | 20020522 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA |
| EP 1207169 A1 THEREOF | EPO | 20020522 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA |
| EP 1172112 A2 | EPO | 20020116 | Preventive, alleviative or remedy for hypertension |
| EP 1153932 A1 THEREOF | EPO | 20011114 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA |
| EP 1138693 A1 THEREOF | EPO | 20011004 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA |
| EP 1136732 A2 | EPO | 20010926 | Gasket-squeeze construction |
| EP 1132405 A1 LIGAND THEREOF | EPO | 20010912 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN, ITS DNA AND |
| EP 1126029 A1 THEREOF | EPO | 20010822 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEINS AND DNAS |
| EP 1126028 A1 AND LIGANDS TO THE SAME | EPO | 20010822 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEINS, DNAS THEREOF |
| EP 1122313 A1 THEREOF | EPO | 20010808 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA |
| EP 1118621 A1 THEREOF | EPO | 20010725 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA |
| EP 1118620 A1 THEREOF | EPO | 20010725 | NOVEL G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR PROTEIN AND DNA |
| EP 970615 A1 | EPO | 20000112 | FOOD CONTAINING FAT OR OIL |
| EP 910061 A1 | EPO | 19990421 | Method and apparatus for correcting false contours in a moving display |
| EP 529487 A2 | EPO | 19930303 | PACAP derivatives having c-AMP producing activity. |

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| EP 467279 A2 | EPO | 19920122 | Polypeptides having c-AMP producing activity. 514/12; 514/13; 530/324; 530/325; 530/326 |
| EP 331467 A2A2, A3, B1 | EPO | 19890906 | Method of forming semiconductor thin film. |